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*C. flocosus* Rydb. There seems to be some doubt as to just what *C. canescens* is, nor am I certain just what form is *C. oblanceolatus*. I have collected at Glenwood Springs a form with rather small heads, and small bracts, and having the leaves almost entire, which I have thought may be this; but the leaves of *C. flocosus* are often quite entire and it is possible that the forms I speak of may be referred to that. *C. Traceyi* is not very well known and it is not likely that it has often been referred to *C. undulatus*.

Probably the only one of these which has been generally referred to *C. undulatus*, is *C. flocosus*. This is quite widely distributed in middle elevations, and I have collected it not only at the type locality, Wolcott, Eagle Co., but at Hayden in Routt Co., Glenwood Springs in Garfield Co., Delta in Delta Co., and Ouray in Ouray Co. I should say that it differs quite widely from *C. undulatus* Nutt. Instead of being a foot or two high it is three or even four feet high, and the involucre bracts instead of being comparatively narrow, are comparatively wide, resembling rather those of *C. megacephalus*; and in some of the plants the leaves resemble the latter, and sometimes the heads approach it in size.

I can not say, of course for a certainty, that *Carduus undulatus* Nutt. is not found in Colorado, but after a number of years of collecting, I am quite sure I have not found it.

GEO. E. OSTERHOUT

WINDSOR, COLORADO

## REVIEWS

### The western guide-books of the U. S. Geological Survey

Last year, when many more Easterners than usual were visiting the Pacific coast on account of the two California expositions, several national conventions, and the liberal concessions made by the transcontinental railroads in the way of rates, routes, stopovers, etc., the U. S. Geological Survey published a "Guidebook of the Western United States" in four parts (A to D), constituting Bulletins 611-614 of the Survey. The set comprises 794 pages, 95 maps, 152 plates, and 113 text-figures. Unlike other bulletins of the same series, which are distributed

gratuitously, these sell for a dollar each, unbound. As in the case of many other important works, the writing and printing took longer than was expected, and they came out too late in the summer to be of service to all the visitors to the expositions and A. A. S. meetings. (The months of publication are not indicated, but Part B was distributed about July 1, Part A in August, and Parts C and D in September.)

Part A deals with the Northern Pacific route, from St. Paul to Seattle, with a side-trip from Livingston, Mont., to Yellowstone Park; Part B with the "Overland Route," from Council Bluffs to San Francisco, with a side-trip from Ogden, Utah, to Yellowstone Park; Part C with the Santa Fe route, from Kansas City to Los Angeles, with a side-trip from Williams, Ariz., to the Grand Canyon; and Part D with the "Shasta Route" and coast line, from Seattle to Los Angeles. (Two very interesting and popular transcontinental routes, the Denver & Rio Grande and the "Sunset Route," which are quite different from either of those described, and two additional routes traversing the same states as the Northern Pacific, are not provided for.)

Each bulletin describes in as simple language as possible what the intelligent traveler who is not a geologist would see from the train if he made the whole journey by daylight. The numerous sectional maps are on a large enough scale so that all important topographic features in sight can be identified. Although the geological treatment is naturally the most complete (no doubt partly because geological features are more conspicuous in the West than in the East, owing to the sparsity of the vegetation in the arid regions), there is abundant information about topography, while forests, crops, and other scenic and economic features are not neglected, and there are many historical, biographical, and paleontological notes, occasional references to climate, and a bibliography in each part. Most of the half-tone illustrations, which are well chosen and executed, give some idea of the prevailing vegetation, and a few are strictly botanical; for example, a scene in the dense forests of Washington, a full-page plate of *Sericotheca* (*Schizonotus*) *discolor*, a handsome rosaceous shrub growing in the same state, and some Arizona desert vegetation.

Besides frequent notes on sage-brush, yellow pine, and other common plants which every traveler would notice, there is some more technical, and apparently quite trustworthy, botanical information, with scientific names mentioned, such as an annotated list of the characteristic trees of the Sierra Nevada, and a sketch of the tree zones on Mount Shasta. Every botanist who is interested in the West as much as \$4 worth, or contemplates traveling on either of the routes named in the near future, would do well to provide himself with a set of these bulletins. (Single parts have been reviewed in more detail by geologists and geographers in *Science* for Aug. 13, 1915, the *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* for September, and its successor the *Geographical Review* for February, April and May, 1916.)

ROLAND M. HARPER

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

MAY 9, 1916

The meeting was held at the American Museum of Natural History, at 8:15 P.M., President Harper presiding. There were twenty persons present.

The lecture of the evening was given by Dr. Clifford H. Farr on "Jamaica and its Plants." The lecture was illustrated with slides.

Adjournment followed.

B. O. DODGE,  
*Secretary*

MAY 31, 1916

The meeting was held in the Morphological Laboratory of the New York Botanical Garden at 3:30 P.M., with President Harper in the chair. The meeting was attended by twenty-five persons.

The minutes of the meetings held April 26 and May 9 were read and approved.

Miss Margaret Harrigan, 401 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Abigail O'Brien, 2787 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J., were nominated for membership. The resignation of Miss May A. Parker was accepted. Miss Harrigan and Miss O'Brien were elected to membership.